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The People's Korea

No. 1,112 EVERY SATURDAY OCTOBER 2, 1982 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月2日第三種郵便物認可)

President Kim Il Sung Successfully Ends His China Visit As Anti-Imperialist, Socialist Unity Promoted

WPK General Secretary Kim Il Sung and CPC counterpart Hu Yaobang on Sep. 17 held talks in Beijing. The talks proceeded, what KCNA termed, "in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere."

President Kim Il Sung successfully concluded his 10-day official state visit to the People's Republic of China and returned to Pyongyang on the afternoon of Sept. 26.

His Sept. 16–25 visit to China has produced an impressive contribution to strengthening unity in the socialist forces and other anti-imperialist forces in a broad united front to preserve world security and peace and avert a thermonuclear holocaust.

The visit of the DPRK leader attracted worldwide attention and made headlines in the mass media in the socialist countries, including the Russian Pravda and Izvestia. (See Round-up on Page 5)

President Kim Il Sung and Chinese Party leader Hu Yaobang said that the Korean and Chinese leaders reached a complete unanimity of views on the matters discussed, including the international issues and in particular those of mutual concern.

The two leaders expressed a great satisfaction at the successful conclusion of the China visit of the Korean leader.

This became clear when President Kim Il Sung arranged a banquet on (Continued on page 5)

President Kim Il Sung Renews Support to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat

President Kim Il Sung sent a personal letter on September 2 to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, in connection with the fact that the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Palestinian resistance fighters courageously fought against the barbarous armed invasion and massacre committed by the U.S.-supported Zionists in collusion with each other and defended with honour the national dignity of the Palestinian Arab people.

The letter reads:

Respected Comrade Chairman,

I extend fervent military salute to you, my close friend, expressing firm solidarity with the entire Palestinian resistance fighters who are waging an undaunted struggle courageously overcoming the grim trial that befell the Palestinian revolution.

In the last days the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Palestinian resistance fighters waged a valiant struggle against the barbarous armed invasion and massacre committed by the U.S. imperialists and Zionists in conspiracy with each other and safeguarded with flying colours the national dignity of the Palestinian Arab people.

The Israeli aggressors encircled Western Beirut and perpetrated all manner of dastardly and vicious moves for a long period with the mobilization of all kinds of modern military equipment and destructive weapons in an attempt to stifle the Palestinian revolution and the Palestine Liberation Organisation for good. But they could not subdue the Palestinian resistance fighters but failed to achieve their heinous purpose in the end.

We highly appraise the heroic struggle waged by the Palestinian people and resistance fighters against the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors under the correct leadership of you respected Comrade Chairman.

Though you sustained much losses in the recent war and had to leave the position in Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and its revolutionary armed forces have been further tempered and steeled through the struggle and the international prestige and position of the PLO have risen still higher with the unanimous support and sympathy of the world people.

Contrary to this, Israel Zionists and the U.S. imperialists who zealously instigated them have landed themselves in thorough isolation, strongly condemned by the world people, as they disclosed to the whole world their true colour as a most shameless aggressor and brigandish criminal.

This tells that you have won victory politically and morally.

Today the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Palestinian people are undergoing temporary difficulties. But if they rally close their fighting ranks and keep up the staunch struggle, more firmly seizing their destiny in their hands in the future, they will certainly achieve the final victory.

As long as the Palestinian people are alive, the flames of the Palestinian revolution will never be quenched.

We strongly hold that in the Middle East region the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists should be stopped at once, the Israeli aggressors be completely withdrawn from the occupied Arab land and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the rights to return to their native place and found an independent state be restored at an early date.

During the recent war in Lebanon, we made all efforts we can to assist the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples in their just cause.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever stand foursquare behind the fighting Palestinian and other Arab peoples and render active support and encouragement with might and main to you in the struggle to take back the territory and achieve national liberation and independence and sovereignty.

In closing, I sincerely wish you and the Palestinian people a shining fruition in the sacred struggle for the victory of the cause of the Palestinian revolution as well as you health.

With highest considerations.

DPRK FM Denounces Nazi Zionists for Massacre of Palestinians

PYONGYANG, September 21 (KCNA) – The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on September 20 in connection with the fact that recently the Israeli aggression troops completely occupied West Beirut and are massacring Palestinian refugees.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Recently the Israeli aggression troops completely occupied West Beirut and are now massacring Palestinian refugees.

On September 18 they assaulted all of a sudden the Palestinian refugee camps in Sabra and Shatila of West Beirut, Lebanon, indiscriminately arrested and detained guiltless Palestinians and committed without hesitation the shuddering atrocity of massacring more than 1,500 children, the aged and women.

This atrocity of the Israeli aggressors committed with the zealous backing of the U.S. imperialists is a grave criminal act ignoring international law and practice and crudely infringing upon the sovereignty of the Palestinian people and an open challenge to all the peoples of the world who set store by peace and social justice.

The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea bitterly denounce with surging indignation the massacre of Palestinian people by the Israeli aggressors.

The brutal massacre by Israeli Zionists in West Beirut is nothing but the last-ditch efforts of bloodthirsty thugs unhesitatingly revealing their bestial nature.

With no vicious manoeuvres can the Israeli aggressors break the fighting spirit of the Palestinian people who have risen in the just struggle.

(Continued on page 7)

DPRK Runner Wins Beijing Int'l Marathon

Li Jong Hyon of the DPRK outran 182 runners from 19 countries Sep. 26 to win the Beijing International Marathon in two hours 14 minutes 44 seconds.

Rasiello Alessandro, 22, of Italy, finished second with a time of 2:15.51 and So Chan Sik, also of the DPRK, placed third in 1:16.55.

Three Soviet runners participated to add to the growing non-political contact between Beijing and Moscow after several years of total separation. The first Soviet team in 17 years to visit China came in June for the third annual Beijing track and field meet.

Other countries represented included Belgium, Canada, France, Britain, Holland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Poland, Sweden, Tanzania, China and the United States.

Foreign Policies of Korea, China Help Avert World War

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

A grand mass meeting was held on September 21 in Chengdu in welcome of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung at the mass meeting:

△

Respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping,
Respected Comrade Tan Qilong,
Comrades and friends,

On our current visit to the People's Republic of China, our close neighbour and a country of comrades-in-arms, we have had eventful meetings with the Party and Government leaders of China and have been accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the Chinese people everywhere we went.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in spite of the heavy pressure of work in implementing the decisions of the Party Congress, has made a long journey in our company and today people of all walks of life in Chengdu City have held this grand mass meeting to warmly welcome us as they do their own brothers. I express deep thanks to you for this.

Your warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded us clearly show how warm and deep the sentiments of militant friendship and fraternal trust cherished by the Chinese people towards the Korean people are.

The Parties and peoples of Korea and China have an exceptional relationship of friendship. As the leaders of the two countries always say, the relationship between the two countries and peoples of Korea and China is as inseparable as the relationship between the lips and teeth in the true sense of the word, a relationship between the revolutionary comrades-in-arms and a relationship of kith and kin sealed with blood.

The Korea-China friendship has a long tradition. It has developed into bloom in the course of the common struggle of the two peoples and has grown solid in the grim trials.

At the turn of the present century when the imperialist powers were scrambling for colony and sphere of influence in the East, both Korea and China fell victim to it and, in the course of the common struggle against aggression and subjugation by the foreign imperialists, the destinies of the two peoples converged.

The communists and peoples of our two countries waged a protracted, arduous struggle in firm alliance against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, and achieved together the historic victory of the cause of national liberation. When the U.S. imperialists who occupied south Korea after the Second World War unleashed a war of aggression in Korea with a wild ambition to bring the whole of Korea and, further, China under their domination, the peoples of our two countries fought shoulder to shoulder with each other, shedding blood in the same trench.

In the grim years when our people were fighting against the U.S. imperialists in a difficult war in which the destiny of our country was at stake, the fraternal Chinese people, under the banner of "resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland," sent the volunteers of their fine sons and daughters to help us at the cost of their blood. In this way they set a fine example of proletarian internationalism and recorded a shining chapter in the history of Korea-China friendship. The Korean people will always remember this.

In the period of the past Fatherland Liberation War the people of Sichuan Province, together with the entire Chinese people, gave sincere support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people.

Among the commanders and fighters of the Chinese people's volunteers were many young fighters including hero Huang Oiguang from Sichuan Province, who had heroically fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend warm thanks to the people of Sichuan Province and Chengdu who rendered active assistance to our people in the period of the grim trials, displaying the communistic revolutionary spirit and noble internationalist spirit.

In the struggle for socialist construction, too, Korean and Chinese peoples have supported and helped each other, constantly developing the relations of friendship and cooperation.

Indeed, the annals of Korea-China friendship are a proud history of the struggle and victory waged and won jointly by the two peoples for a common cause as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

Friendship and trust between the leaders of nations are of great significance in the development of relations between their countries and peoples. The firm bonds of Korea-China friendship have been established, consolidated and developed on the basis of closest comradely relations and noble revolutionary principles in the course of frequent visits and meetings between the Party and state leaders of the two countries.

We are very pleased with the invariable, continued development of great Korea-China friendship which has a historical tradition.

Our current visit to China and the Chinese people's warm welcome accorded us are a powerful demonstration of the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Parties and peoples of Korea and China.

Korea-China friendship is an invincible one which no force can ever break. It will further flourish down through generations. It will last as long as the mountains and rivers of the two countries exist.

The Korean people are proud of having the Chinese people as their close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and China as their reliable rear and heartily and warmly hail the shining achievements made by the Chinese people in the revolution and construction.

On our current visits to many parts of China we have seen more clearly the looks of socialist, new China which is vibrant with a new life. Wherever we went, all the nationalities of China were leading a stabilized life and were united and vigorously struggling to carry out the revolutionary tasks put forward by the Communist Party.

The looks of old China which had suffered exploitation and oppression, poverty and hunger have disappeared once and for all, and socialist new China has imposingly risen in its vast continent and is shining brilliantly. This means a far-reaching socio-economic change unprecedented in its history of many thousand years and this epochal change that has taken place in China accounting for nearly a quarter of the world's population is a tremendous event which has greatly advanced the development of human history.

We witnessed with pleasure that in Sichuan Province, too, far away from the capital, everything has changed anew and a land good to live in for the people has been built thanks to the correct implementation of the lines and policies of the Communist Party of China.

By diversifying economy in conformity with the geographical features and climatic conditions the Sichuan people have successfully developed various domains of the national economy including agriculture and industry and turned Sichuan into an area of plentiful production and this city of Chengdu into a new industrial city.

All the victorious changes in China are the brilliant results of the creative application of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific reality of the Chinese revolution by the Communist Party of China.

A single prescription is not enough to cope with the revolutions in all countries which are going on in diverse socio-historical conditions. In particular, there can be no ready-made theory or formula which can show the specific method of revolution for such a country as China which has a large population and vast territory and had been in a semi-colonial and semi-feudal state for a long time.

As history advances and the times develop, the strategy and tactics of revolution should be constantly perfected and each country should evolve its own original strategy and tactics suited to its socio-historical conditions and specific reality.

It was not until they came under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China that the Chinese people who had gone through many twists and turns for a long period came to pave the road of the unique people's revolution and usher in a new historic period to build a new life, seizing their destiny in their own hands.

The program of socialist modernisation adopted today by the Communist Party of China is a revolutionary line which has reflected the inevitable requirements to be met without fail in the building of socialism in a country once backward economically and technically. The Communist Party of China is undertaking socialist modernisation based on the actual conditions of China and doing all work in conformity with her actual conditions and through the efforts of her own people. We believe that this is a just policy which fully accords with the laws of revolution and the interests of the Chinese people.

During our current visit we have seen the great historic changes effected by the Chinese people and their magnificent struggle for socialist modernisation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and once again warmly felt that the Chinese people are a truly industrious and talented, great people and the Communist Party of China, their vanguard, is an invincible, tested revolutionary party.

The recent 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China reviewed the valuable successes and experiences gained by it and the Chinese people in the revolution and construction and advanced a new fighting programme for the building of socialism and communism.

The congress advanced the militant task of building China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist state by accelerating the socialist modernization, thus opening up a broad prospect for the Chinese people who are struggling for socialism and communism.

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, if the 7th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was a congress that led the Chinese revolution to victory, the recent 12th National Congress will be a historical congress leading the socialist construction of China to a new victory.

I warmly greet once again the success of the 12th National Congress which marked an epochal occasion in further strengthening and developing the Communist Party of China and developing the revolutionary struggle and construction work of the Chinese people to a higher stage.

The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China will be recorded in the annals of its history as a congress of revolutionary unity, a congress of brilliant victory of the revolutionary line.

At present, hundreds of millions of Chinese people warmly hail the success of the Party Congress and are filled with a firm determination to vigorously advance along the revolutionary line set forth by the Party Congress.

(Continued on Page 3)

President Kim Il Sung, accompanied by the Chinese leader Hu Yaobang, responds to the fervent welcome of the Chinese masses, on arrival at Xi'an Railway Station on Sep. 22.

Firm Support to Bi-System Reunion Policy

Speech of Chairman Deng Xiaoping

Deng Xiaoping, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, spoke at the Chengdu mass meeting held on September 21 in welcome of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on a visit to Chengdu.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Dear Korean comrades,
Comrades,

Today the people of Chengdu are holding a grand mass meeting here to warmly welcome President Kim Il Sung.

I am very happy to visit Sinchuan in company with President Kim Il Sung and attend this meeting with him.

This meeting fully shows the particular fraternity cherished by the people of Chengdu City and Sichuan Province towards the brotherly Korean people and their deep respect and love for President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people. This meeting is also a vivid expression of the hearty welcome of the entire Chinese people to President Kim Il Sung on a visit to our country. In his very fine speech just made, Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed the deep friendly sentiments of the Korean people towards the Chinese people, highly estimated and encouraged our work and the 12th National Congress of our Party. We extend thanks to you Comrade President with warm applause.

President Kim Il Sung is an outstanding representative of the proletarian revolutionaries of Korea. For scores of years in the past he has led the Korean people in the arduous struggle against foreign aggression and for achieving national liberation, defending the revolutionary gains and building socialism and achieved great victories and shining successes. In the international arena he has upheld independence and sovereignty, advocated justice and opposed foreign interference and further developed friendly relations among the peoples of various countries, thereby making an important contribution to strengthening the unity of the Third World and safeguarding world peace and security.

President Kim Il Sung has forged particularly close relations with China. From his early age he supported the Chinese revolution with his revolutionary activities.

After the founding of new China he visited our country several times to establish very precious intimacy with Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai and other leaders of our Party and state. The friendly relations forged between our two peoples in the protracted joint struggle have also been constantly consolidated and developed in the course of frequent mutual visits between the leaders of the two Parties and countries. We express deep thanks to President Kim Il Sung for his valuable contribution to the development of the China-Korea relations.

Though President Kim Il Sung visited China several times, this is his first visit to Sichuan. This is a great honor and encouragement to the people of Sichuan Province. In Sichuan, an important province of our country, all the policies of the Party Central Committee have been successfully carried through since the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of our Party to achieve stability and unity earlier and register excellent successes in industrial and agricultural production. That is why I requested President Kim Il Sung several times to visit Sichuan Province.

The current visit of President Kim Il Sung to Sichuan will be a driving force in enabling the people of Sichuan to give play to their good points and overcome their defects.

As you know, the Korean people are an industrious, valiant and staunch people with strong organization, discipline and indomitable fighting spirit and have attained great successes in socialist construction. For this they are praised by the peoples of various countries. I hope that the people of Sichuan will make greater successes in all work by giving full play to the advantage of "highly-productive, fertile land", learning from the fine traits of the Korean people.

The China-Korea relationship has a long tradition, different from ordinary one, and has struck deep roots in the minds of the two peoples.

Over the past scores of years we have encouraged, learned from each other and supported each other in the struggle against the common enemies and for building socialism.

We express thanks to the Korean people for their support to our struggle to have Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland. As in the past, so in the future, too, the Chinese people will resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and support the reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, advanced by President Kim Il Sung. No force can break this militant friendship between us, as it has withstood the test of tempest.

We firmly believe that the current visit of President Kim Il Sung will make a new contribution to further strengthening and developing the relations between the two Parties and two countries.

Long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed with blood between the two Parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea!

(Continued from Page 2)

With the recent Party Congress as an occasion, new changes are taking place in the ideological and moral life of the Chinese people and a revolutionary spirit is sweeping every nook and corner of China.

We firmly believe that the Chinese people, rallied closely around the glorious Communist Party of China, will valiantly struggle to carry out the militant tasks advanced by the 12th Party Congress and thus open a new phase in all fields of socialist modernisation without fail.

The revolutionary parties of the working class can achieve victory in the revolution only when they adhere to Chajusong (independence) and follow the lines and policies which conform to the specific realities of their countries. This has been clearly proved in the revolutionary practice of our country.

Basing ourselves on the specific reality of our country, we have firmly established Juche in the revolution and construction, shaped all our lines and policies independently and carried through the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defense.

Our people have carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions in our own way, pushed forward economic and cultural construction in our own way, handled defense and foreign affairs in our own way, and achieved great successes in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

At present our people are waging a vigorous struggle to transform man, society and nature in a communistic way and attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in accordance with the line and policy set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The entire Party membership and working people of our country are victoriously advancing, closely united around the Party with a firm confidence in the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and are bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of socialist construction.

The great social changes and brilliant successes achieved by the Chinese people and Korean people have a great influence upon the peoples of the Third World countries who call for Chajusong and aspire after socialism. They also clearly show that even those countries which were backward economically and technically can successfully build an independent and prosperous, new society if they shape their lines and policies in conformity with their own realities and carry them out by depending on the inexhaustible strength of the popular masses.

Today the Korean and Chinese peoples are making joint efforts to prevent a new world war and ensure world peace and security.

The foreign policy of the Chinese Party and Government based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the foreign policy of our Party and Government based on the ideas of independence, friendship and peace, reflect the desires of the peace-loving peoples of Korea and China and make a great contribution to averting a new world war and defending world peace and security.

The strong factor for peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region consists in the Korean and Chinese peoples' effort to strengthen militant friendship and solidarity and in their powerful joint struggle against the manoeuvres of the imperialists for aggression and war.

We have visited China this time with a desire to exchange experiences of the Korean and Chinese peoples in socialist construction and further cement Korea-China friendship.

We saw with pleasure the brilliant successes achieved by the Chinese people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and their magnificent struggle for socialist modernization and were deeply impressed by them. The successful progress of socialist modernization in China and the daily growth of the might of the People's Republic of China are a great encouragement to our people. This is a happy event for both of our two peoples struggling for socialism and communism.

Our visit to China is going on very successfully amid the warm welcome and cordial hospitality of the Chinese people.

Our current visit to China will mark an epochal occasion in further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese Parties and peoples onto a higher stage. It will also greatly contribute to further accelerating the revolution and construction in our two countries, powerful bastions of socialism in the East, and consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The destinies of the Korean and Chinese peoples are inseparably linked into one for good. In the future, too, the Korean people will as always advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in the struggle for the common purpose and ideal of independence, sovereignty, peace, socialism and communism.

We sincerely hope that the people of Sichuan and entire Chinese people will dynamically speed up the new march upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and thereby brilliantly realize the far-reaching programme of socialist modernization.

Long live the ever-lasting, fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean people and Chinese people! (KCNA)

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 17 met Chairman Deng Xiaoping of Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China in Beijing.

Anti-Imperialist Struggle of Two Countries Will Be Greatly Strengthened

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged on Sept. 24 evening at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing upon the conclusion of his official state visit to the People's Republic of China.

Follows the full text of his speech at the banquet:

Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang,
Respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping,
Respected comrades leading cadres of the Chinese Party and Government,
Comrades and friends,

Our visit to China which has received particular attention and cordial hospitality from the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and all the Chinese people is coming to a successful end.

Allow me, first of all, to express deep thanks to respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other leading cadres of the Chinese Party and Government for their presence at this humble banquet we have arranged.

Every day we have spent together with intimate comrades-in-arms during our visit to China has been a very meaningful day which has brilliantly adorned Korea-China friendship and further deepened militant friendship and fraternity between the peoples of the two countries.

Of particular importance are our official talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, and a number of our talks and conversations with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. At the talks and conversations we have widely discussed the problems of common concern including those of further strengthening the bonds of traditional Korea-China friendship and reached a complete consensus of views on all problems discussed.

During our visits to Beijing, Chengdu and Xi'an, we have had the pleasure of seeing the new changes that have taken place in the ideological and spiritual features of the Chinese people and in all domains of socialist economic construction since the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We have also had emotional meetings with the fraternal Chinese people and talked about many laudable deeds recorded in the history of Korea-China friendship.

Everywhere we went the fraternal Chinese people cordially received us and warmly welcomed us as if they were meeting their own blood relatives after a long separation.

Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping were kind enough to accompany us and deepen our friendship by taking much time off from their very much schedules to implement the decisions of the Party Congress.

On this joyous occasion overflowing with the feelings of militant fraternity and friendship, I would like to express deep thanks once more to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people for their hearty and cordial hospitality accorded us during our visit.

On our current visit to your country at this important historic moment in the development of the Chinese revolution, we have witnessed the great changes in China and her people's creative activities and learned a great deal from them.

We have clearly seen a victorious future of China in the vivacious looks of the people of all her nationalities who have risen in the struggle to accelerate socialist modernization with a great hope and firm confidence, closely rallied around the Communist Party of China.

Our people regard the struggle of the Chinese people as their own, actively support it and sincerely wish that all work in China will be successful.

I firmly believe that the industrious and talented Chinese people will certainly achieve a brilliant success in the struggle to carry out the militant tasks set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Party.

Comrades and friends,

We are very much satisfied with the results of our current visit to China, which are excellent in all respects.

These results will be a powerful encouragement and impetus to the revolutionary struggle and construction work in Korea and China and display a great vitality in accomplishing their peoples' common cause of anti-imperialism.

Our Party and our people will bring to fuller bloom Korea-China friendship which has been strengthened through our meeting with the Chinse brothers this time and actively strive to expand and advance the cooperative relations between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples onto a new higher stage in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

Back home, we will convey to all our Party membership and people the fraternal greetings from the members of the Communist Party and people of China and tell them about everything we have witnessed and felt here.

Firmly believing that this visit to China will be a historic occasion in bringing friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples to a new higher stage, I propose to a toast,

To lasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples,

To the strengthening and development of the Communist Party of China and the prosperity of the People's Republic of China,

To solidarity among the world peace-loving people,

To the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang,

To the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping,

To the health of comrades cadres of the Chinese Party and Government.

To the health of comrades and friends present here.

Unanimity of Views Achieved on International Issues of Mutual Concern

Speech of General Secretary Hu Yaobang

Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged on Sept. 24 evening by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing upon the conclusion of his official state visit to the People's Republic of China.

Follows the full text of his speech at the banquet:

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Dear Korean comrades,
Comrades,

The official state visit of President Kim Il Sung to our country is coming to a close.

We are particularly happy to sit again joyously with Korean comrades prior to parting at your sincere invitation.

I express heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il Sung.

This time Comrade Kim Il Sung made an official visit to our country seven years after his last one.

The past seven years were not ordinary seven years for the Chinese people.

Through the current visit President Kim Il Sung must have seen a series of changes that have taken place in China.

Since the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eleventh Central Committee of our Party decided to shift the centre of work to construction for socialist modernisation, the economy of our country has already passed through the most difficult period and entered upon the sound road of stable development and a phase of political stability and unity has been opened up.

The 12th National Congress of our Party which closed with success some time ago advanced a fighting programme of our people to be carried into practice within the present century.

Our tasks are very difficult. But we are confident that we will be able to carry out these tasks through arduous endeavours.

We are very grateful to Comrade Kim Il Sung for his high appraisal of our work and the 12th National Congress of our Party and regard it as encouraging us to make continued advance.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, friendship and trust between the leaders of nations are of great significance in the development of relations between their countries and peoples.

During Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit to our country, our two sides held a number of comradely talks not sticking to formality, widely and deeply exchanged opinions on further strengthening and developing the relations between the two Parties and two countries and on the international situation and important international issues of common concern in a sincere, friendly and amicable atmosphere and reached a consensus of views.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, defying the fatigue of travel, visited Chengdu and Xi'an to kindly meet working people there and expressed exceptionally deep friendship for our people. In these two places, thousands of, tens of thousands of working people turned out to the streets and expressed heartiest welcome and respect to President Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people who support and inspire the Chinese people.

The current visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an event of historic importance in the relations between our two Parties and two countries. It has made an important contribution to further developing the friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries and will have a great influence on defending peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the world.

The militant friendship and great unity between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea were established in the battle smoke and flames of the struggle against the common enemies and have been strengthened and developed in the trials of fierce international tempest.

Such friendship between us who have gone through thick and thin together in the same boat is hardly to be seen in the relations between Parties and between states.

History shows that as the destinies of our two peoples were inseparably linked together, we were not separated in the past nor will we be separated in the future.

The Communist Party and people of China greatly value these relations between us and will make all efforts to strengthen and develop them down through generations.

You may rest assured that no matter what may happen in the world in the future, the Chinese people will invariably stand foursquare behind the Korean people as in the past and support the Korean people's just cause of socialist construction and independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Today the Korean people are waging a vigorous struggle to implement the principles of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in defense and attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 80's of the 20th century under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in accordance with the line and policy set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We believe that your struggle will surely be crowned with new great victory.

Tomorrow President Kim Il Sung is leaving our country for home.

Now I propose this toast.

To the satisfactory result of the visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung to our country,

To the great friendship and militant unity between the two Parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea,

To the good health and longevity of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and

To the health and pleasant journey for home of honored Korean guests.

(Continued from page 1)

the evening of Sept. 24 upon the conclusion of his China trip, the first trip in seven years. (See Speeches on Page 4)

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Of particular importance are our official talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, and a number of our talks and conversations with Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

"At the talks and conversations we have widely discussed the problems of common concern including those further strengthening the bonds of traditional Korea-China friendship and reached a complete consensus of views on all problems discussed."

Responding to the speech of the Korean leader, Chinese Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said:

"During Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit to our country, our two sides held a number of comradely talks not sticking to formality, widely and deeply exchanged opinions on further strengthening and developing the relations between the two Parties and two countries and on the international situation and important international issues of common concern in a sincere, friendly and amicable atmosphere and reached a consensus of views."

On the future implications of the outcome of his visit to China President Kim Il Sung predicted that "a great vitality" will be displayed in "accomplishing their peoples' common cause of anti-imperialism."

The visit, Chinese Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang declared, "will have a great influence on defending peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the world."

Diplomatic observers in Tokyo, including a number of American experts, citing the high prestige of the Korean leader in the international communist movement and in the non-aligned movement, agree on a great likelihood of Sino-Russian rapprochement which is essential to the formation of a broad united front against imperialism.

They refer to the long-standing call of President Kim Il Sung for unity in the socialist forces and other anti-imperialist forces, comprising the Third World as effective ways of preserving world peace and countering the world strategy of the imperialist forces led by the United States.

In his speech (See Text on Page 2) made at a banquet arranged on Sept. 21 in Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan Province, President Kim Il Sung stated:

"The foreign policy of the Chinese Party and Government based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the foreign policy of our Party and Government based on the ideas of independence, friendship and peace reflect the desires of the peace-loving peoples of Korea and China and make a great contribution to averting a new world war and defending world peace and security."

The importance the Chinese Party and Government attached to the visit of the Korean leader was easily recognized in the unusually enthusiastic welcome and warm cordiality accorded to President Kim Il Sung.

His Sept. 16 arrival at Beijing Railway Station was welcomed by Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang, Party Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The banquets arranged at Beijing's Great Hall of People on Sept. 16 and 24 evenings were attended by the three top officials of the host country.

The Korean leader was accompanied by Chairman Deng Xiaoping during his Sept. 18–21 local trip to Sichuan Province. Secretary General Hu Yaobang accompanied President Kim Il Sung on his Sept. 22-23 visit to Shaanxi Province and on his return trip to Beijing on Sept. 24.

President Kim Il Sung, together with Chairman Deng Xiaoping, inspected on Sep. 20 composed more than 200 poems.

Du Fu's thatched hut built by the poet in 755 who (KCNA Radiophoto)

Presidnet Kim Il Sung was sent off at the railway station in Beijing on Sept. 25 for his return home to Pyongyang by Secretary General Hu Yaobang and other top officials of the host country.

This sharply contrasts with the presence of a vice-Foreign Minister at Beijing Airport to welcome the arrival of Japanese Premier Suzuki.

The Korean and Chinese leaders held a series of talks and conversations which were described as "held in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere."

For example, the presidential talks with Secretary General Hu Yaobang on Sept. 17; the presidential meeting with Chairman Deng Xiaoping the same day; the Sept. 19 presidential talks with Chairman Deng Xiaoping; the Sept. 22 presidential talks with Secretary General Hu Yaobang; and the Sept. 24 presidential talks with Secretary General Hu Yaobang.

The talks except the first two were face-to-face, hear-to-heart talks without any other official present.

On arrival on the local provincial capitals, President Kim Il Sung was warmly received with a fervent welcome by more than hundred of thousand citizens and some times hundreds of thousands of people who turned out.

In their speeches the Chinese leaders expressed high appreciations of the help and support President Kim Il Sung gave to them during the past difficult times and pledged lasting militant association with the Korean people in their common struggle against the common enemy.

In particular, they mentioned the role of the late Chairman Mao Zedong and the late Premier Zhou Enlai in building militant friendly ties with the Korean people through President Kim Il Sung.

In response, President Kim Il Sung praised the role of the two leaders and in particular that of the late Chairman Mao Zedong in the liberation of the Chinese people from imperialist yoke and leading them to the road of independence and prosperity.

The Korean leader had this to say in his Sept. 21 speech:

"It was not until they came under the leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the Communist Party of China that the Chinese people who had gone through many twists and turns for a long period came to pave the road of the unique people's revolution and usher in a new historic period to build a new life, seizing their destiny in their own hands."

Expressing thanks for the dispatch of volunteers during the last Korean War, President Kim Il Sung stressed the significance of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and compared it to the 7th National Congress of the CPC.

During the stay of the Korean leader, the Chinese leaders renewed their firm support for his proposal to have the divided Korea reunified independently and peacefully through a loose-system confederation and called for the withdrawal of all the American military forces from south Korea.

All told, the significance of the 10-day trip to China of President Kim Il Sung can be found in the fact that it came at a time when new changes are taking place in both Korea and China and at a time when complicated events are occurring one after another on the world scene as a result of the imperialist maneuvres.

The net outcome of the visit will be a greatly improved unity of the forces aspiring after independence, peace and socialism.

Socialist Mass Media on Presidential Visit to China

Mass media of socialist countries gave wide publicity to the official state visit of President Kim Il Sung to the People's Republic of China.

The Soviet paper "Pravda" September 16 reported that President Kim Il Sung left Pyongyang for an official state visit to the PRC under the title "For a Visit to the People's Republic of China."

It was reported by other Soviet papers "Izvestiya" and "Trud" September 16. Tass reported it on September 15.

The Romanian Television on September 16 reported that President Kim Il Sung arrived in Beijing for an official state visit to China, screening his portrait.

The Romanian Radio aired the report on the same day.

The Romanian paper "Scientia" September 18 carried a report about the talks between President Kim Il Sung and the Chinese Party leader Hu Yaobang under the title "China-Korea Talks."

The paper "Dnevnik" September 17, carrying a photograph of the Korean leader writing an immortal classic work, reported his arrival in Beijing under the title "President Kim Il Sung Arrives in Beijing."

Other Yugoslav papers "Politika", "Politica Expresa", "Delo", "Vjenski", "Pobjeda", "Nova Makedonija", "Rilindja" and "Magyar Szo", the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug and Belgrade Radio and Television also reported this.

A report that the DPRK President would pay a visit to China and a report that he left Pyongyang for a visit to China were conveyed by various papers, Tanjug and Belgrade Radio and Television.

Tanjug reported on September 16 that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China arranged a grand banquet in honour of President Kim Il Sung on an official state visit to the PRC.

The Yugoslav paper "Vjesnik" September 17 in an article headlined "Warm Welcome to Comrade Kim Il Sung" says:

Comrade Kim Il Sung is the first head of a foreign party and government to visit Beijing shortly after the conclusion of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Chinese "People's Daily" said that it was a great support to the Chinese Communists and people.

The welcome to him this time surpassed the usual practice in China.

The GDR Television reported in the first news program on September 17 that President Kim Il Sung arrived in Beijing for an official state visit to China, screening his portrait.

GDR central papers "Neues Deutschland" and "Berliner Zeitung" on September 17 and the ADN news agency on September 16 reported about his arrival in Beijing.

It was also reported by the Bulgarian paper "Rabotnichesko Delo" and other central papers, Czechoslovak papers "Rude Bravo," "Mlada Fronta,", "Svobodne slovo" and "Lidova Demokracie", Polish papers "Trybuna Ludu," "Rzeczpospolita" and "Sztandar Mlodych" and the Cuban paper "Granma" on September 17 and the Prens Latina news agency of Cuba on September 16 and the Cuban radio on September 17.

The Hungarian Television reported it on September 16, screening his portrait.

Next day reported the gist of the speech made by the DPRK President at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the PRC, screening scenes of him receiving warm welcome from Beijing citizens and the welcome function at the railway station.

Central papers of Hungary "Nepszabadsag," "Magyar Hirlap," "Nepszava" and "Magyar Nemzet" September 17 and "Esti Hirlap" September 16 reported the China visit of President Kim Il Sung.

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (19)

Commerce

(Continued from the previous issue)

President Kim Il Sung defines the nature of socialist commerce as one of the means to supply the people with commodities. The essence of socialist commerce is determined by the basic requirements of the socialist system. As the party and the government in a socialist system take direct responsibilities for the living of the working people, they have to provide consumer goods to the people through commerce.

The development of people's living standard is related as much to the development of production, as to the way commerce serves the people.

In order to provide people with commodities, according to the essence of a socialist system, large amounts of consumer goods must be provided equally to all the people. This derives from the ultimate aim of socialism to enable the people to be well off.

However, in a socialist society which is a transitional society, there still remains the gap between light and heavy labor, and labor does not represent the primary desire of the people. In developing production, many problems remain to be solved. Under these conditions, it is inevitable to provide consumer goods according to the amount and quality of people's labor–to implement the socialist principle of distribution. Socialist commerce is one of the means to carry out this socialist principle of distribution.

People are provided with consumer goods by means of commerce. In short, commodities are sold and bought according to the purchasing power of the people, through commercial networks, since main consumer goods are still treated as commodities and workers get pays for their labor.

In the first place, socialist commerce plays an important role in raising people's living standard, by linking production and consumption in a balanced way, through supply of products which actively acts on production and consumption. For example, order for commodities and commodity supply contracts and commodity prices have great effects on the scales and structures of commodity production, expansion of assortments of commodities and improvement of their quality.

The second role of socialist commerce is to strengthen economic relations between the countryside and towns.

A socialist state guarantees food for people and raw materials for industry, by buying agricultural products from the peasants with its commercial activities. Farm machines and chemical fertilizers are also commercially provided to the peasants. Socialist commerce largely contributes towards building a well-balanced development of industry and agriculture, and narrowing down the gap in living standards between workers and peasants.

The third role it plays is to help smoothen implementation of the socialist principle of distribution. Since distribution according to the amount and quality of labor, is basically carried out with the use of money, conditions must be prepared to enable the people to exchange commodities with money.

The fourth is to ensure financial revenues for the government. The main source of financial revenues in a socialist state is the revenues of state-run enterprises, which are included in the prices of means of production and consumer goods. Consequently, state revenues are guaranteed only when commodities are sold and bought.

Commercial Forms of DPRK

The forms of commerce of the DPRK can be classified into three, according to forms of ownership. In a socialist system, private commerce is eliminated and state-run commerce and cooperative commerce remain together with peasants' markets which are the most backward form of commerce in the society.

(1) State-Run and Cooperative Commerce

State-run commerce is based on whole-people ownership. Since the state owns everything including facilities and equipment in this form of ownership, the level of the socialization of ownership is fairly high. State-run commerce plays a leading role in domestic commercial activities, as ali commodities are owned by the Government which distributes commodities in a balanced way.

Most commodities handled in this form are products from state-run enterprises, excepting a small amount of goods produced by cooperative and privately-owned enterprises.

State-run commerce consists of wholesale and retail trade and purchasing activities. The amount of commodities handled in this form accounted for a large portion of the total amount of commodities. State-run commerce mainly provides cities, towns and districts where many workers live with commodities.

Cooperative commerce is based on cooperative ownership. Facilities and funds in this domain are owned in common. The main tasks of commercial activities, including purchase plans, are set by the Government, while construction of commercial networks and labor and payment plans are made by cooperative societies. Main commodities handled in this form include products by state-run enterprises, which are priced by the Government.Cooperative commerce mainly distributes commodities to peasants, while supporting state-run enterprises by operating cooperative stores in towns and cities and districts where workers live.

(2) Peasants' Markets

The peasants' market is a place where peasants directly sell their products–agricultural products from cooperative farms and from their side-businesses–to residents living nearby.

Many leftovers of capitalism are found in the peasants' markets. Commodities are priced according to supply-demand conditions and the law of value still prevails there. Where cooperative enterprises and privately-owned side-businesses are allowed, peasants' markets can not be done away with. So, utilization of this market while restricting its negative features, is required.

The peasants' markets will be completely eliminated when a government becomes capable of producing enough consumer goods for the people or when cooperative ownership is changed into whole-people ownership.

Supply System Based on Orders

The basic functions of socialist commerce are fulfilled by a commodity supply system. The commodity supply system means a totality of relations among the enterprises which take responsibilities for production and supply of commodities. The DPRK takes the commodity supply system based on orders as follows:

Shipment and wholesale stations are built in areas where many consumer goods are produced and in enterprises mass-producing consumer goods. They strengthen relations between producers and enterprises, by directly purchasing products, and supplying them to district wholesale markets and city, county commercial management offices.

District wholesale stations are found in the center of districts. They receive commodities from marketing wholesale stations or productive enterprises, and supply them to district wholesale stores and commercial management offices. City and county commercial management offices manage stores and buy commodities from enterprises and supply the people with them.

The ordering system has some characteristic features.

First, it is possible to supply commodities according to people's demand. Moreover, commodities are produced and supplied according to orders from persons concerned in commerce after collective discussions. Produced commodities are supplied to retail stores according to orders.

Second, commodity supply is well organized and well planned. Production and guarantee of commodities, their distribution and supply to retail dealers and sale of commodities are planned on the basis of scientific studies on demand and supply. In addition, production and consumption, supply and demand are well balanced through rational and detailed planning of production and supply.

Third, it regulates demand, according to the state of development of productivity.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale trade organically links production and retail trade, while organizing the distribution of commodities in a planned way among productive enterprises and retailers. Commodities are supplied to consumers through the following courses:

(1) Commodities are provided by productive divisions to distribution divisions, (2) they are shifted among distribution divisions and (3) are supplied by distribution divisions to consumers.

Wholesale trade handles commodities in the first and second courses. As not only production but also distribution are organized systematically in a socialist society, all the distribution processes of commodities must be managed in an integrated way by the government. Retail trade enterprises mostly handle commodities from wholesale trade divisions, excepting small amounts of commodities they purchase themselves and other industrial products. So, strengthening the role of wholesale trade is of great significance in raising the functions of retail trade.

In the DPRK, the purchasing system is classified into two, according to the economic importance of purchased goods–the state purchasing system (central purchasing system) and the self-purchasing system.

The characteristic feature of the state purchasing system is that purchasing plans are drawn up by the Government, in order to purchase commodities on a national scale with state-offered prices.

It is a characteristic feature of the self-purchasing system that commodities are purchased according to plans made by commercial and economic organizations. This concerns commercial organizations to secure commodities for their commercial activities. Other economic organizations purchase commodities to meet their specific needs.

Retail Trade

Since retail trade directly supplies people with commodities, its supply capacity has a direct bearing on the fulfillment of the basic demand made of commerce.

Retail trade is in charge of supply of commodities to end-users or to the people. It guarantees the consumption life for the people, by directly supplying people timely with commodities. It also guarantees funds for increased production, which are derived from profits from commercial activities.

In order to raise the role of retail trade, commercial activities must be carried out according to the socialist rules for the development of socialist commerce:

First, to properly expand the scales of distribution or retail goods. Production and the purchasing power of the people can be increased simultaneously, as there are no contradictions between production and consumption, such as are often found in capitalist countries.

In 1956, the DPRK increased the total amount of commodity distribution by state-run and cooperative enterprises to 2.5 times that of 1945 and in 1960, 6.42 times. This shows that during the 5-Year Plan period (1957–1960) the total amount of commodity distribution yearly increased by 33 percent on an average.

Second, to constantly improve the organization of distribution of retail goods. It is natural that there should be greater demand for better commodities, in keeping with the improvement of the living standard of the people and the increased purchasing power of the people. So, commodities are increased in quantity and improved in quality.

Third, to simultaneously develop distribution activities in towns, cities and the countryside, by narrowing down the gap among them. In the DPRK, commercial networks are expanded throughout the country. Stores are built in cities, towns, villages and even in mountainous areas to enable the people to buy commodities at prices set by the Government. Commodities which are in great demand, are low-priced.

Prices of Main Consumer Goods
(One won is approximately 60 cents/1979)

FOOD: per kg / won		
Rice		0.08
Vegetables		0.05-0.10
Bean Paste.Soy Sauce		0.05
Pork		3.00-3.05
Potatoes		0.50
Fish		0.30-0.70
Apples		0.30-0.40
Beer (a bottle)		0.25
Salmon (a can)		0.80
CLOTHES		
High-Quality Woolen Clothes	(Men)	70
	(Women)	40
Chogori (Traditional Korean costume)		20-30
Overcoat		60-70
One-Piece Dress		20-25
Sweater		20-30
White Shirt		19.70-20.30
Suit		140-170
Child's One-Piece Dress		7.30
Child's Suit		22.40
SHOES		
Child's Leather Shoes (a pair)		1.20-1.50
Vinyl Shoes (a pair)		1.55
Canvas Shoes (a pair)		2-2.40
Rain Shoes (a pair)		2.90
DAILY NECESSITIES		
Tooth Brush		0.60
Tooth Paste		0.40-0.50
TV Set	(White & Black)	200-500
	(Color)	400-500
Wrist Watch		150-200
Refrigeralor	(small one)	120-170
Towel		1.80-2.00
Bath Towel		12.00
Umbrella		6.00

Purchasing System

Purchasing is one of the means by which the governments of socialist countries meet the social demand of the people for commodities, by using various agricultural and other products made by cooperative enterprises and other products.

In purchasing, state organizations buy products from cooperative farms and peasants. The reason why the purchasing system exists in a socialist system is that cooperative enterprises, private side-businesses and the private ownership of consumer goods still exist there.

As cooperative farms and private side-businesses turn out main agricultural products, the state has to buy agricultural products through its commercial activities. However, purchasing in a socialist society basically differ from that in a capitalist society. Purchasing in a socialist society is not a means to exploit the peasants. It is a means of raising the living standard of peasants, narrowing down the gap between the countryside and towns and to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

Like the exchange of commodities in general, the purchasing system will be done away with when cooperative ownership is changed to whole-people ownership and when cooperative enterprises and private side-businesses are eliminated.

It is important in purchasing to properly link the interests of the state with those of the peasants. Purchasing must be carried out so that peasants may get profits, and increase production. Together with this, commodities must be priced to enable the government to make profits through its commercial activities.

Purchasing must be based on the voluntariness of the peasants. After all, the governments of socialist countries must not buy products from peasants by forcible and bureaucratic means. This must be done in such a way that peasants may participate in the government's purchasing activities voluntarily and have interests in it. Purchase and sale of commodities are successfully carried out only when the persons concerned give their consent to these commercial activities.

The main means of purchasing adopted in the DPRK today are:

(1) On-the-spot purchasing–buyers directly visit commodity producers.

(2) Regular purchasing–buyers regularly visit producers.

(3) Contract purchasing–buyers and producers deal in products according to purchase and sale contracts concluded by them.

(4) Consignment-basis purchasing–buyers entrust agents to collect commodities produced in scattered areas.

(5) Collective purchasing–buyers transact with collectives, such as cooperative farms, organizations and enterprises.

(6) Barter-trade purchasing–buyers exchange agricultural products with industrial commodities which peasants need.

(To be continued)

(Editor's Note:Thank you for reading the serial articles "Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development". From the next issue, the writer of this column will be changed from Pak Mal Su to Ryang Sun.)

1. U.S. Involvement Root Cause of Korean Tragedy

EDITOR'S NOTE: Intervention by the American forces in Korea, a distant Asian country, was due to the consideration of post-World War II strategic interests by the United States in Asia – its old dream of occupying that part of Asia.

The American forces landed at Inchon to occupy Korea south of parallel not to liberate the people there.

Developments in south Korea show that south Korea, far from being a showcase of "democracy", has been an unrepresentative and unpopular dictatorship since the early years of American occupation.

Here is the first part of a five-part series of translation from a book entitled "U.S. imperialism Is a Sworn Enemy of the Korean People" written by DPRK historian Kim Hi Il about 10 years ago. It was published by the "Choguk Tongil Publishing House" based in Pyongyang. (summary)

Old Ambitions for Invasion

After World War II, an aggressive U.S. policy on Korea reached a new stage.

(The then) Premier Kim Il Sung stated:

"Before liberation the U.S. imperialists supported the occupation and colonial rule of Korea by Japanese imperialism. After liberation, they replaced the Japanese imperialists in the direct occupation of south Korea and haughtily acted as new colonial rulers." **(from his report at the 20th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the DPRK, Sep. 7, 1968)**

As President Kim Il Sung said, the United States emerged as enemy No. 1 of the Korean revolution after World War II by occupying and colonizing south Korea.

The Korean people were liberated from 36-year-old Japanese colonial rule in August 1945 as a result of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by General Kim Il Sung.

But after the liberation, the Korean revolution faced a new difficulty. The United States pushed ahead with its plan to occupy Korea in place of Japanese imperialism. The plan was based on its world strategy.

The United States was the only imperialist power that could strengthen itself militarily, economically during World War II.

The strength of the imperialist camp as a whole has decreased and the victorious capitalist powers with the exception of the United States all find themselves in a worse position than before.

The U.S. monopoly capitalists, far from sustaining any loss, raked in stupendous profits in the course of the war.

Despite the fact that the strength of the imperialist camp decreased because of the Second World War, the United States kept its superior position among capitalist countries.

(Continued from page 1)

The sacred cause of the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggressors and for retaking their lost homeland and restoring their national rights including the right to found an independent state enjoys full support and encouragement of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

If the Israeli aggressors persistently escalate their brigandish aggression and brutally slaughter Palestinian people, ignoring the strong protest and denunciation of the peace-loving people the world over, it will only precipitate their destruction.

The Israeli aggressors must immediately stop their brutal massacre of Palestinian people and withdraw from Lebanon without delay, taking along all their military personnel and destructive weapons.

The U.S. monopoly capitalists raked in sizable profits by receiving orders for military equipment and supplies during the war. They earned $21.5 billion in profits in average every year during the war. U.S. production accounted for two-thirds of the total industrial production of the world's capitalist countries. The United States became a major production accounted for two-thirds power among the capitalist countries.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"All events taking place in the international area substantiate still more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war, the international gendarme, the bulwark of modern colonialism and the most heinous enemy of the people of the whole world." **(from his report to the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, Oct. 5, 1966)**

The United States became a chieftain of world reactionaries after World War II.

The Americans needed Korea for more than just a colony. They needed Korea as a bridgehead for aggression on the Asian continent. Korea became an important strategic point to the Americans for their world domination after World War II.

U.S. Occupation of South Korea

The Second World War was a fascist war. During the war, U.S. soldiers behaved like invaders wherever they went. They were tools of the U.S. monopoly capitalists who sought world domination.

Right after the August 15 liberation, the Japanese army was disarmed in north Korea and the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism ended in that part of Korea. But, in south Korea, the U.S. army whose original mission was to disarm the Japanese army, did not land on south Korea immediately after the liberation, but left the Japanese army as it had been there before.

At that time, the situation was in favor of the revolutionary forces. In both north and south Korea, people rose in struggles to crush the colonial system.

The United States feared that people's struggle to do away with the reactionary forces and to build a new society, might eventually lead to an independent unified Korea.

As a first step in U.S. policy on Korea, the Americans began suppressing the democratic forces.

On August 20, 1945, in Manila, the Philippines, MacArthur, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Forces, Pacific, told Abe Nobuyuki, governor-general of Korea that full responsibility for "public peace" in south Korea is up to him and that "if you fail to carry out the special order, you will be punished."

The Americans' aggressive ambitions against Korea were made clear in Proclamation No.1 and Proclamation No.2 which were published when the U.S. army landed on south Korea (on Sep. 8).

What did the U.S. army proclaim to the Korean people on the very first day it landed in south Korea? To cite a few passages from the proclamation of the U.S. army issued upon its arrival in south Korea:

"1. . . By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof, and announce the following conditions of the occupation:

"All powers of government over the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof will be for the present exercised under my authority. Persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely.

"For all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language . . . .

"This is what the U.S. army controlled by the Wall Street bosses proclaimed upon its arrival in our land. The wretched conditions of south Korea at present provide glaring evidence that since then everything has turned out just as prescribed in the proclamation, exactly to the letter."

MacArthur infringed upon, the sovereignty of the Korean people by publishing proclamations intolerable even to the defeated nations.

Following Proclamation No. 1, MacArthur issued Proclamation No. 2 which says, "Any person who: Violates the provisions of the Instruments of Surrender, or any proclamation, order, or directive given under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, or does any act to the prejudice of good order or the life, safety, or security of the persons or property of the United States or its Allies, or does any act calculated to disturb public peace and order, or prevent the administration of justice, or willfully does any act hostile to the Allied Forces, shall, upon conviction by a Military Occupation Court, suffer death or such other punishment as the Court may determine".

These proclamations were intended to establish a colonial ruling system in south Korea by violent means, ignoring Korean people's wishes. From the very first day when the Americans crawled into south Korea, they set themselves up as new colonial rulers there, as invaders and as enemy No. 1.

The 2nd Division of the U.S. Army, supported by the U.S. Seventh Fleet, landed at Inchon on Sep. 8, 1945 and entered Seoul on Sep. 9 and occupied all parts of south Korea in a short time. Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, the U.S. military commander in Korea, was told by the U.S. State Department to take over the Japanese ruling system, keep the Japanese military, police and bureaucratic machines intact and prevent Korea's unification.

At his arrival press conference, Lt. Gen. Hodge said that it is impossible to correct bad policies which had continued for several decades in a short period and said that he would keep Japanese imperialists' colonial ruling machines as they were. On Sep. 11, Hodge announced that he was setting up a south Korean military government, alias military government office and the following day, appointed Arnold as the first U.S. military governor.

In this way, the Americans replaced Japan's imperialists government-general of Korea with a U.S. military administration. The Americans not only kept the collaborators in office, but also they ordered the Japanese governor-general, his officials, and his police to stay on the job as if nothing had happened.

President Kim Il Sung observed: "Americans profess themselves to be 'defenders of democracy' in Korea but have in fact established the ruling system of the U.S. governor-general under the name of a military government in place of the Japanese governor-general system," **(from his speech at the Pyongyang Mass Rally, May 19, 1946)**

With the U.S. occupation of south Korea, the American colonial rule began in south Korea. U.S. occupation of south Korea – this was the greatest tragedy to the liberated Korean people and a major factor which made the Korean revolution complicated, difficult and protracted.

(To be continued)

Students Protests Continue; 500 Nabbed

During a four-day period from Sept. 21 to 24, a total of several thousand students of at seven major universities in Seoul carried out on-campus anti-government demonstrations against the Americans, the Japanese and their common client the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, according to reports reaching Tokyo from Seoul.

Students are defying at the risk of their arrest and torture a totalitarian ban on student assemblies and demonstrations which was imposed on Aug. 25 by education minister Li Gyu Ho at a national meeting of university and college presidents.

The latest Sept. 24 action was kicked off when over ten hundred students of Yonsei and Korea Universities, the foremost private institutions of south Korea, poured into main streets of Jongro, the local Fifth Avenue, after the soccer game between the two universities. Annually the two universities hold two-day sports competitions, including baseball.

Around six o'clock in the evening immediately after the first-day game of the soccer event ended at the Seoul Stadium, more than 1,000 students of the two universities took to streets and demonstrated for more than three hours, the first and most serious street action since the junta of Gen. Chon took over in Seoul.

In shoulder-to-shoulder formations, the demonstrating students sang "We Shall Overcome" and chanted slogans, "Down with Fascism!" and "Down with Japanese Imperialism!"

In their bid to disperse the students in their most serious street demonstration since 1980, the riot police used American-provided clubs and tear-gas bombs.

The south Korean junta reportedly imported several million-dollar worth of riot-control equipment from the United States. A recent reported purchase of 500 electric shock batons produced outcries in the United States.

More than 500 students were reported arrested the same evening, including bystanders, Japanese dailies reported on Sep. 26, quoting AFP reports.

The arrests were made to "prevent a large-scale anti-government demonstration" in the words of the local security authorities.

The arrests are a good measure of the shock the junta received at the Sep. 24 street demonstration.

student-2

On Sep. 22, over 200 students of Yonsei University staged an on-campus protest demonstration, shouting "Yankee, and Japs, go home!"

They attacked the junta over the controversial school history textbook issue.

In separate actions the same day, over 1,000 Songgyungwan students, about 500 Erwha girls demonstrated against the Japanese and the junta. Student protests were reported from Dongguk and Seoul universities.

On Sep. 21, the previous day, more than 2,000 Yonsei students staged a powerful anti-American and anti-Japanese demonstration on their campus.

Shouting "Yankees and Japs, go home!" the students called for the overthrow of Japanese imperialism and fascism.

The students shouted, "The fascist Chon regime, resign!" and "Oppose the Korean-Japan security economic cooperation!"

The 300-strong riot police moved into the demonstrating students, firing U.S.-supplied tear-gas shells.

In the three-hour fight with the riot police, ten students were reported detained.

One TV cameraman was reported badly mauled by the riot police.

The demonstration was started during the lunch time when two students ran around the campus, scattering anti-Japanese and anti-American leaflets and using loud-speakers to call upon the students to rise in a demonstration.

Another private school Chungang University was reportedly a scene of similar demonstrations.

The current wave of student protest action, started by the Sep. 8 demonstration by Korea University, follows intensive open and underground activities by student societies of which secret ones number 112 at 89 universities.

The legal and illegal student societies organized a series of panel discussions and seminars in September, seizing the controversial issue of Japanese history textbook descriptions of Japan's pre-war militaristic crimes.

Neo-Hitlerite Holocaust in W. Beirut: Second Kwangju & U.S. Responsibility

The Sep. 17 neo-Nazi holocaust of 1,800 Palestinian refugees in West Beirut can be compared to the Kwangju genocide in May, 1980, as the United States pulled the strings. As in the case of the first Kwangju Massacre, the second Kwangju in Beirut, involving two refugee camps of Shatila and Sabra, stunned and shocked the world public and produced harsh anti-Americanism even among pro-U.S., oil-owned Arab nations.

Twin brothers of Gen. Chon Du Hwan in Seoul, Begin and Sharon outshine Hitler. The Reagan Administration and Begin are the masterminds behind international terrorism.

In the name of "peace," the Americans and Israelis have waged a genocidal war. In the name of "justice," they have repeated what Nazis committed.

• Bodies line a street in the Sabra Palestinian refugee camp in West Beirut. (AP)

• Corpses line in a street in Kwangju City in May, 1980. (Newsweek)

Who Is Real Hangman?

The Sunday Times of London reported on Sep. 26 that the massacre plan called the "Iron Brain operation" was designed by Begin and Defense Minister Sharon two or three hours after the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel. The paper, as a result of making a deep analysis of the affair, said that the two Israeli officials, with no regard to the intentions of other ministers, requested the Phalangists to jointly carry out the plan because the Lebanese Government troops refused to.

A large body of information obtained from foreign newspapers indicated that the genocidal massacre was the work of Special Israeli Infantry Commandos and the right-wing Lebanese Christian Phalange fighters who are closely allied with the Israelis.

In an interview with the French newspaper Le Monde on Sep. 20 Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was quoted as charging that Special Israeli Infantry Commandos were involved in the massacre of men, women and children in two Palestinian refugee camps.

Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, facing an angry world public opinion, disclosed at Parliament on Sep. 22 that the Israeli Army airlifted, helped and gave field support to the Christian militiamen in the bloody operation against the Palestinians in a form of artillery fire. He also said that at the Phalangists' request the Israelis fired flares from mortars and planes to light up the area.

The responsibility of Israeli troops who control West Beirut must be made clear first of all. The fact is clear that the massacre took place at the time West Beirut was still under full control of Israeli troops.

Moreover, the Israelis airlifted the Phalangist fighters who are originally based in the southern Lebanon to West Beirut. Israeli Maj. Gen. Amir Drori, with special regard for the massacre plan, were on the spot.

In Damascus, Syria, PLO leader Arafat said in an interview with the UPI that "It was not Saad Haddad. It was the Israelis ... The Israelis sent special commados with guides only from Saad Haddad ... They are the criminals."

U.S. Role

The U.S. role in the massacre should not be ignored.

Around two years ago, the U.S. helped its local client in south Korea then Lt. Gen. Chon Du Hwan suppress the popular uprising in Kwangju, the capital city of S. Cholla Prov., and massacre over 5,000 innocents in the city.

At the time of the uprising, Gen. Wickham, Commander of the U.S. Forces in south Korea and Commander of the U.S.-S. Korea Combined Forces Command, released south Korean local forces from his command for diversion to Seoul and Kwangju under the pretext of maintaining "public peace and order."

This time, on the same pretext of maintaining "peace and security" in Lebanon, the U.S. sent its Marines as part of a "multinational peace-keeping force." However, it pulled its "peace-keeping force" out of West Beirut 10 days ahead of time, thus gave the Israelis and the Phalangists a permit to freely commit the massacre.

In the statement published on Sep. 18, the PLO Executive Committee accused the U.S. of withdrawing its contingents from Beirut earlier than expected, thus giving Israel a virtual green light to the eventual thrust into West Beirut and the ensuing massacre.

It was also revealed that the U.S. had promised to guarantee the safety of Palestinian civilians in Lebanon as a condition for the evacuation of the PLO from West Beirut.

In Kwangju and in West Beirut U.S.-made weapons were extensively used to slaughter the innocent residents.

At the time of the Kwangju Massacre, the U.S. did not impose any sanctions against the Chon-led killers, while expressing "regret". Less than two weeks after the massacre, the then Carter Administration pushed six billion dollars of financial assistance to its local client for the next two years through international funding groups and provided political and economic support to the junta.

This time, the U.S. on Sept. 24 voted against the UN resolution calling for an international probe into the massacre and opposed the proposed sanctions, while flaying the massacre as "outrage and revulsion."

The facts show the Americans are wirepullers of the two massacres in south Korea and Lebanon and they must take full responsibility of tense situation in Lebanon.

The aim of the terrorist massacre in Beirut is to genocide the Palestinians, strike fear into them to the point of deserting the PLO and end any PLO clout. The Begin-led Zionists are the shock force in American Middle East strategy like the Seoul junta of Gen. Chon playing the similar role in the Far East.

Outbursts of Anti-Americanism

The second Kwangju which took place in two refugee camps in West Beirut galvanized the long-smouldering anti-Americanism in the Arab countries.

The Kwangju incident caused a major change in the attitude of the south Korean people toward the United States, a gravest mistake ever made by Washington in its Korea policy – anti-American sentiments. Anti-Americanism, now, poses a great threat to the U.S. presence in south Korea.

The massacre of the Palestinian refugees led Arab governments to gather for an urgent meeting of the 22 nation Arab League on Sep. 20 in Tunisia where they unanimously blamed the U.S. for the massacre.

Pro-western Kuwait called the slaughter a "smudge of shame on the world's conscience," for which the U.S. must shoulder the "biggest responsibility."

The Sep. 22 issue of the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun quoted remarks made by officials of pro-U.S. Arab nations in Persian Gulf as saying that the U.S. betrayed the Arabs and that the Arab nations must change their policies toward the U.S. **(By Cho Sang Ok)**

◀ Neither men and women nor children were discriminately killed by the Israelis. (Time)

Blood-stained corpses in a morgue ▶ in Kwangju City

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